AMENDMENT TO THE CLAIMS

1-20. (Canceled)

21. (Currently amended) A manufacturing method of electrolytic capacitor comprising the steps of:

(a) fabricating a positive electrode,

(b) fabricating a negative electrode,

(c) forming a solid organic conductive material on the surface of said positive electrode,

(d) after step (c), placing a separator between said positive electrode having said solid organic conductive material and said negative electrode, and

[[(d)]] (e) disposing an electrolyte between said positive electrode having said solid organic conductive material and said negative electrode, wherein said electrolyte comprises a liquid electrolyte.

22. (Original) A manufacturing method of electrolytic capacitor of claim 21, wherein at said step (c), said solid organic conductive material is at least one of organic semiconductor and conductive polymer.

23. (Original) A manufacturing method of electrolytic capacitor of claim 21, wherein at said step (c), a solution containing a polymerizable monomer is bonded to the surface of said positive electrode, and said bonded monomer is polymerized to form said solid organic conductive material.

24. (Original) A manufacturing method of electrolytic capacitor of claim 21, wherein said solid organic conductive material has at least one organic semiconductor of 7,7,8,8-tetracyanoquinodimethane complex and its derivatives.

25. (Original) A manufacturing method of electrolytic capacitor of claim 21, wherein at said step (c), a solution containing at least one monomer selected from the group consisting of pyrrole, aniline, thiophen, ethylene dioxythiophen, sulfonated aniline, sulfonated pyrrole, sulfonated thiophen, sulfonated ethylene dioxythiophen, and their derivatives is applied on the surface of said positive electrode, and said applied monomer is polymerized to form said solid organic conductive material.

26. (Original) A manufacturing method of electrolytic capacitor of claim 21, wherein at said step (c), a solution containing a polymerizable monomer is applied on the surface of said positive electrode, and said applied monomer is chemically polymerized in liquid phase to form said solid organic conductive material.

27. (Original) A manufacturing method of electrolytic capacitor of claim 21, wherein at said step (c), said a polymerizable monomer is brought into contact with the surface of said positive electrode in a vapor-phase atmosphere of said polymerizable monomer, and polymerized in vapor phase to form said solid organic conductive material.

28. (Original) A manufacturing method of electrolytic capacitor of claim 21, wherein at said step (c), said positive electrode is immersed in a liquid having a polymerizable monomer, said monomer is electrolytically polymerized to form said solid organic conductive material on the surface of said positive electrode.

29. (Previously presented) A manufacturing method of electrolytic capacitor of claim 21, wherein at said step (c), said solid organic conductive material of at least one of organic semiconductor and conductive polymer is formed, then said positive electrode having said solid organic conductive material is immersed in a soluble polymer solution and then dried so that a residual dry polymer of said soluble polymer solution is formed on the surface of said solid organic conductive material.

30. (Original) A manufacturing method of electrolytic capacitor of claim 21, wherein said solid organic conductive material is in a state swollen in said electrolyte.

31. (Canceled)

32. (Original) A manufacturing method of electrolytic capacitor of claim 21, wherein said solid organic conductive material has a polymer formed from at least one monomer selected from the group consisting of pyrrole, aniline, thiophen, ethylene dioxythiophen, sulfonated aniline, sulfonated pyrrole, sulfonated thiophen, sulfonated ethylene dioxythiophen, and their derivatives.

33. (Canceled)

34. (Currently amended) A manufacturing method of electrolytic capacitor of claim 21, wherein said disposing step [[(d)]] (e) comprises impregnating said electrolyte between said positive electrode and said negative electrode.